

THE RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA

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IMMIGRATION.

"They are coming, they are coming,
To this golden land of ours."

WRITTEN FOR THE RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA.

They are coming, they are coming,
From the old world and the new,
From the mountains and the plains,
And over the ocean blue.
They are bringing wives and children,
And their homes and their powers,
So beautifully falling—in
This "golden land" of ours.

The Switzer leaves his mountains,
The Prussian leaves his plains;
From Denmark come the Danes,
The German leaves his fatherland,
To bring their skill and labor to
This "golden land" of ours.

The Britons leave their work-shops,
Their factories at the Birmingham,
Their sunny hills and vine;
The swarthy sons of Ireland;
To affluence and plenty—in
This "golden land" of ours.

They are coming from old Ireland,
From Connacht and from Cork,
From the mountains and the plains,
And their cousins from New York.
From discontent and poverty,
To the golden land of ours,
To affluence and plenty—in
This "golden land" of ours.

From the Mississippi banks to
The shores of Lake Champlain,
From the Atlantic to the Pacific,
From Mexico to Maine;
To reap the golden harvest, which
On the thirty and the skillful—in
This "golden land" of ours.

They are crowding on the steamboats,
And crowding on the trains,
The world is their home,
With all their little gains.
And, while they bring hands and hearts,
We give them hearty welcome to
This "golden land" of ours.

SAM BOOTH

LANDS OPEN ON PRE-EMPTION.

The Eureka Times, in replying to a correspondent who desires to know if there are farming lands open for that purpose, says:

"There is only quantity of good Government land open for that purpose. In some townships there are only three out of the one hundred and forty-four sections taken up and titles acquired; so on throughout the entire country. Persons who have been accustomed to living on flat land, in visiting our country would not be pleased at first sight, and would consider it the roughest of the rough. If the great Creator should clear of the land in Humboldt county, so it would and prepare it for a person to settle on it, but that cannot be. People who wish to come and settle in Humboldt must come and look at the lands in question themselves. It is true that the best lands are already taken up, but there are still some sections, or nearly so, for the last twenty-five years; and during that time the finest timber and agricultural lands have been taken. Good farming or grazing lands can be found in the locality. There are a great number of farms rented by the year, and others for each out of the one hundred and forty-four sections taken up and titles acquired. The terms for each out of the one hundred and forty-four sections taken up and titles acquired are as follows: to give and to be held, a person who wishes to rent or lease farms, must make the arrangements and give the lands for themselves. Humboldt is almost a desert country, and the immigrants, wishing to settle here, must come with the intention of putting their shoulders to the wheel and working."

ENTERPRISING MEN.

The Fresno Expositor learns that a canal for the purpose of conveying the waters of the Chiquito into the Fresno river is nearly completed. Friedlander and Chapman are furnishing the coin for doing the work. Really it would seem from the enterprise of the public good that they are not nearly as bad as the people would have us believe, in fact, it appears to us, that if the owners of our land-owners were possessed of equal public spirit, Fresno county would to-day be far in advance of what it now is."

NOTES ON SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

BY DANA C. PEARSON,
Special Correspondent of THE RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA.

Number Four.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Carpentaria.

The stage route from San Buenaventura into Santa Barbara county is a romantic one, and sometimes not very pleasant one. It alternates in following the bluffs and the beach, and sometimes, in high tides, runs quite deep in the surf. Soon after crossing the county line we come to the Carpentaria settlement. This is about eight miles long, with a width of one to three miles, averaging, say, two miles. It lies immediately under this huge wall of mountains sloping southward to the sea. Here is a body of 100,400 acres of level and gently undulating land, much of it yet covered with thick oak forests, and we judge that not more than 400 acres of this vast tract is waste land. This 100,000 acres of arable land is among the very finest in California. No frost is known here, and no irrigation is needed, and there need be no failure of crops. Corn, barley and beans seem to be the favorite farm products. Good cultivation will give 80 to 120 bushels of corn and 60 to 80 bushels of barley per acre. Wheat does well back to the mountains; potatoes also do well, and yield 100 bushels per acre; some 100 acres; \$1,000 worth of beans were sold from nine acres last year here. Fruit-raising is becoming a prominent feature of this district. Mr. S. H. Olmstead is the great almond grower, and Mr. Russell Heath is the great walnut producer. Both these gentlemen have fine places. Mr. Olmstead has over 3,000 bearing almond trees. His five-year-old trees produced last year fifty pounds, and his four-year-old trees thirty pounds to the tree. He gets 18¢ cents per pound. His trees are too thick. He thinks only 100 trees should occupy an acre. He has five-year-old trees whose trunks measure thirty-two inches and four-year-old trees twenty-five inches round. He sold 10,000 pounds of almonds last year. He has all the northern and semi-tropical fruit trees growing side by side, and each seem to vie with the other in their growth and yield of fruit. There are few places in the State where every variety of fruit do equally well. We noticed some prodigious growths on Mr. Olmstead's farm. One English walnut tree, ten years old, measures forty inches round, and the spread of its branches is 60 feet in circumference. The trunk of a pumkin measures eleven feet and a half in circumference; a century plant is forty feet around the tip, and leaves are 12 feet long. The most remarkable tree is a lemon, which stands twenty feet high, and its trunk twelve and one-half inches round; a heliotrope is seven inches round and over twenty feet high; geraniums are more than twenty feet high. Mr. Olmstead has one of the largest asphaltum beds on the coast. He has leased fifteen acres for ten years, to a San Francisco company, for 50 cents per ton; clear oil streams issue in many places from the banks. A road is about to be opened across the spur of mountains from Ojai valley in Ventura county to Mr. Olmstead's place, and a wharf will be built for a landing about four miles below Smith's landing. This road will cross Santa Ana Rancho of 6,000 acres, which will soon be divided up into farms for immigrants; it is said to have on it 50,000 cords of wood.

Mr. Heath has lived on his place in Carpentaria seventeen years, and has tried every kind of fruit-bearing tree in this climate, and falls back upon the English walnut as the most profitable; some of his walnut trees are as large as the one measured on Mr. Olmstead's place. His fourteen-year-old walnut trees yielded him, last year, 100 pounds each. He has fifty varieties of the various kinds of northem fruits; eleven varieties of apples—all kinds of semi-tropical, also. He has a dry-house of his own invention, in which he dries apples in four hours, and Smyrna figs, the hardest fruit to dry, in thirty hours. The yield of some of his fruit trees has been prodigious. One example will suffice: a seven-year-old apple tree yielded last year thirteen bushels of large apples. We should have stated that this Mr. Olmstead has 200 apple and pear trees which produce well. All the citizens of Carpantaria testify to the peculiarities of their northern climate. About twenty-five houses were built in Carpentaria in 1874. Land is held at \$100 per acre, but is considered cheap at that high figure, its productiveness is so great. Here are only about 300 settlers, while, if this valley were divided into farms of forty acres each, it would accommodate 2,500 families. Here are three schools, accommodating the different sections, two churches, three stores, two blacksmith and wagon shops, an express and Post-office, and a large Grange.

Carpentaria Landing. Is in the upper portion of the settlement, and is an important point for this enterprising community. Smith Brothers own the property, and have a wharf 400 feet long, and warehouse capacity for 15,000 sacks of grain. They will this year extend their wharf 400 feet. It now reaches a depth of sixteen feet; the extension will reach a depth of nearly twenty feet. They will reach from this point last year 40,000 sacks of corn and barley, 12,000 sacks of beans and 4,000 sacks of potatoes. They shipped to their lumber yard at this place last year 500,000 feet of lumber. We found near the center of Carpentaria, near an old adobe rancho, a large grape-vine, mention of which we have never heard, which measures around its trunk, near the ground, forty-six inches, being only eight inches less than the greatest vine in the world. The great Creator should clear of the land in Humboldt county, so it would and prepare it for a person to settle on it, but that cannot be. People who wish to come and settle in Humboldt must come and look at the lands in question themselves. It is true that the best lands are already taken up, but there are still some sections, or nearly so, for the last twenty-five years; and during that time the finest timber and agricultural lands have been taken. Good farming or grazing lands can be found in the locality. There are a great number of farms rented by the year, and others for each out of the one hundred and forty-four sections taken up and titles acquired. The terms for each out of the one hundred and forty-four sections taken up and titles acquired are as follows: to give and to be held, a person who wishes to rent or lease farms, must make the arrangements and give the lands for themselves. Humboldt is almost a desert country, and the immigrants, wishing to settle here, must come with the intention of putting their shoulders to the wheel and working.

Monteito Big Grape-Vine. Is the largest in the world, which stands at Monteito, four miles from Santa Barbara, and the same from Carpentaria; right on the road to the Hot Spring, only two miles therefrom. This vine is said to be nearly 100 years old; its trunk measures nearly four and one-half feet in circumference, which rise eight feet each, and then branches in every direction, and is carried on trestle work over a large area; it is said to have borne in one year six tons of grapes; it is also said that 1,500 gallons of wine were made from one year's product. We did not vouch for this statement. The history of this vine is this, as given to us: A Spanish girl was going to a wedding with her lover, and alighting on the mound, where it stands to get a drink from the little brook running near by, handed the bride rein of the mustang to her lover, and stuck her grape-vine switch into the ground; on returning she mounted her horse, having her riding whip sticking in the ground, which took root, and has produced this monster vine.

Monteito

Is a charming place, as looks down upon the Hot Springs, Peñal Lookout, or viewed from the road leading thereto. It has few attractions as seen from Santa Barbara or on the stage road passing through it. It must be visited to be appreciated. Here are the country seats of several wealthy gentlemen, Col. Bond, Col. Haynes, Col. Williams, Col. Densmore, Judge Hall, Capt. Swift, Mr. Eddy, etc.

A brief description of Col. Bond's place must suffice for Monteito. His place is four and one-half miles from town, just beyond and adjoining the Big Grape-Vine on the Hot Springs road. Col. Bond has taken in more than 1,000 acres, that other man would not bring the frontiers of the state, and has a few acres on his place, and it is reserved for Monteito to present here the tree, shrub, or plant from every climate and almost every land on the face of the earth. He has about 350 kinds, not including the varieties. One kind of fruit, as apples, for instance, are numbered as one though he has many varieties which, if named, would swell the number greatly. Every grand division of the globe is represented, and thirty nationalities. The representatives of Norway and Sweden stand side by side with those of Italy. The Queen's dominions in every part of the world are represented, from Asia and Africa's sunnier fountains are seen specimens; North and South America join hands; British and Central America stand side by side in this soil. There will be another struggle between the New England and the Gulf states for their numerous representations in their thriving growth encroach on each other.

While Col. W. W. Hollister pronounces the Japanese tea plant a failure, Col. S. H. Bond has it growing vigorously; only with the coconuts and bananas has he not been successful. Will any tourist, visiting the pleasant city of Santa Barbara, fail to go to her famous Hot Springs and stop on the way, at least a few minutes, to take a look at the monster grape-vine, and view Col. Bond's cosmopolitan grounds? No frost is known here, and no irrigation is needed, and there need be no failure of crops. Corn, barley and beans seem to be the favorite farm products. Good cultivation will give 80 to 120 bushels of corn and 60 to 80 bushels of barley per acre. Wheat does well back to the mountains; potatoes also do well, and yield 100 bushels per acre; some 100 acres; \$1,000 worth of beans were sold from nine acres last year here. Fruit-raising is becoming a prominent feature of this district. Mr. S. H. Olmstead is the great almond grower, and Mr. Russell Heath is the great walnut producer. Both these gentlemen have fine places. Mr. Olmstead has over 3,000 bearing almond trees. His five-year-old trees produced last year fifty pounds, and his four-year-old trees thirty pounds to the tree. He gets 18¢ cents per pound. His trees are too thick. He thinks only 100 trees should occupy an acre. He has five-year-old trees whose trunks measure thirty-two inches and four-year-old trees twenty-five inches round. A heliotrope is seven inches round and over twenty feet high. Geraniums are more than twenty feet high. Mr. Olmstead has one of the largest asphaltum beds on the coast. He has leased fifteen acres for ten years, to a San Francisco company, for 50 cents per ton; clear oil streams issue in many places from the banks. A road is about to be opened across the spur of mountains from Ojai valley in Ventura county to Mr. Olmstead's place, and a wharf will be built for a landing about four miles below Smith's landing. This road will cross Santa Ana Rancho of 6,000 acres, which will soon be divided up into farms for immigrants; it is said to have on it 50,000 cords of wood.

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3

THE CLIMATE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Summer and Winter, Contrasted—Observation Reconciles Opinions, etc.

The following very carefully written article, we take from the editorial columns of the *Bulletin* of this city:

There is scarcely any subject upon which a greater variety of opinions prevail than the climate of San Francisco in summer. It is not unfrequently happens that the most contradictory views are expressed by people living next door neighbors. With some it is one ceaseless wind and whirl of dust—while others the pleasure and quiet of a part of the year. It may be said down however, as is true, that among old residents the summer is preferred by reason of its bracing atmosphere. The contradictions to which we have referred are clearly traceable to a want of accurate observation. The climate of San Francisco in winter is the best mean climate of the State—probably the best in the world. Upon that point there is no difference of opinion either among residents or visitors. Arguing from the salubrity and geniality of winter, something phenomenal has been observed in the physical development of the summer. To exhibit the progression which prevails elsewhere, San Francisco ought to be during that season entrancing in its delicious languor, heavenly and enticing beyond expression. But something very nearly, if not exactly the opposite, is the case, and it is well for us that it is so. If the mild, genial winter were succeeded by a dreamy spring and listless summer we should become so enervated that the duration of life would be greatly shortened. The climate in that case would be altogether too good for muscles and nerves that needed occasional stimulus.

Eight balmy winter is succeeded by a winter sun, but sharp northern breezes of the spring. These again are succeeded by the trade winds which last during the greater part of the summer. These trade winds are soft and saline when they blow from one point south of west—little harsh when they blow from another point. They are bracing and invigorating to the last degree. No one would find fault with them as a general thing but for the dust which in their more boisterous moments they whirl along. But in time we shall get rid of this inconvenience. The dust, of which complaint is now made, is being reduced by the march of improvement. When San Francisco is well built and planted, summer will be in a sense as enjoyable as winter. There is no comparison between these winds and the thin, sharp air of the winter. We may have the trade from the Chesapeake, or over Chicago from the lake. Our trade winds are luxuriant zephyrs beside these withering blasts. The fogs which roll in upon us in midsummer in the afternoon supply the needed moisture in the atmosphere. They fill the place of rains and are a fair pleasanter visitation. It will be seen that in this examination of climates we have struggled with names and designations. Our summers and winters do not correspond with those of any other part of the world. Our winter is, in fact, the spring of the East and Europe. The fields are green and aromatic. The flowers are blooming, and the sky is bright and genial. The latter part of summer corresponds with the winter in other lands, in that vegetation ceases, but from causes the very opposite. In the East nature reposes for three or four months under a mantle of snow. Here vegetation is checked not so much by the frost, the blinding sun in a cloudless sky, as by an unbroken series of rains. The winter in California corresponds to the white expanse of Eastern landscapes.

It thus follows that while the climate of San Francisco in winter is the best to which the invalid or the valetudinarian can hasten, the climate in summer attracts the healthy and vigorous. In this summer we have another of those sharp contrasts which our country presents. In all other lands people leave the seaports for the interior to obtain a lower temperature. But San Francisco is the reverse. The people of the interior are here by her health-giving sea-breezes. As a matter of fact they do pour in upon us from all sections to cool off when their own too fervid skies send them panting away. Our citizens, in compensation, seek the interior for greater heat, though they do not take kindly to it for long periods. Easterners will find in time that San Francisco offers more than any of their own watering places. Its health-giving qualities are real and potent. The person who needs to cool up our city is the place in summer. But the point which we desire to get at is that our summers are not one unvarying blow. The imprisoned winds let loose at noon are not raw or chilly. With exceptionally good behaviour they usually retire at sunset. Meanwhile the mornings are bright and warm. If the promenade could be changed to ten o'clock A. M. life would be more enjoyable in San Francisco. The time for riding out into the country is nearly noon. It is in all its fullness the accompanying summer which should succeed our genial winter. From noon to evening is emphatically the period for visiting or the household duties for that part of the population whose time is their own. The errors to be eliminated are those which arise from an application of Eastern terms to seasons which do not correspond with those which prevail in that part of the continent. Some social changes such as we have indicated are necessary in these new conditions. Many Eastern customs, habits and names are out of place on this coast.

OUR FARMING LANDS.

We have recently received numerous inquiries by letter and otherwise as to the quality and price of lands in the vicinity of Petaluma. We reply briefly as follows:

The producing capacity of the land hereabouts, for a series of years, is equal to that of any in California. By many who have had good opportunities to judge it is believed that for a period of five or six years, which will be nearly certain to include one or more very dry seasons, we will have barley and barley products are produced here than in any other part of California. This is owing not so much to the superior properties of the soil as to the immunity from the debilitating influence of drought, a failure or anything approaching never having been known.

In the vicinity of Petaluma, as almost everywhere else, the price of land varies largely according to quality, locality, improvements, etc. The best land, in the most improved farms, from \$50 to \$100 per acre. We will here remark that within a circuit of five miles from this city are hundreds of acres that are excellently adapted to vegetable gardening, which can be carried on without irrigation and at large profit, for all the vegetables, that can be produced.

Very good farming lands located from five to ten miles from town, with ordinary improvements, are paid from \$10 to \$20 per acre, small tracts from \$10 to \$15 per acre. Grazing and dairy lands, eight to twenty miles from the city, portions of which are available for sale, for an average of about \$15 per acre. In all cases titles are perfect.

The yield of grain on well cultivated farms is invariably large, sometimes reaching high as 65 bushels of wheat per acre, 100 bushels of barley, 100 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of corn and 40 bushels of asorted potatoes.

The farmers of this section are more prosperous than those in almost any other part of the State, and in nearly an exception the who have attended to their business carefully for a few years have been wealthy or at least well off.

The dairy business, which is carried on more extensively here than elsewhere on the Pacific Coast, yields good profits to those who are willing to work and attend closely to their occupation. Good cows yield an average of one pound of butter per day for four or five months in the year, which brings from 25 to 50 cents per pound. —*Petaluma Argus.*

THE IMMIGRATION SCHEMES.

The steady stream of immigration now setting to our shores demands the presence of our best and most citizens. We are glad to know that some of the most prompt and wealthy merchants have taken steps to open an office where the new-comers may obtain information and advice about our State.

We have before us the reports of the Secretary of State, the Hon. Drury Melone, made to the Governor, and thence to the Legislature. In that Report we find a portion devoted to this subject, and we give the words of that report:

Information for Immigrants.

I cannot conclude this report without calling the attention of your Excellency, and through you that of the Legislature, to the great and growing importance of California in having some information communicated whenever statistical information, regarding the wealth and resources of the State, may be collected and published, not alone for the benefit of our present population, but also for the purpose of acquainting the people of other States with the many inducements and advantages offered to immigrants to come here and settle. I am almost daily receiving letters of inquiry from residents of the Eastern States, and some from Europe, who desire to be informed as to the resources of California, and the inducements offered to immigrants seeking homes in the West. In many instances I have replied to these letters at length, giving such information as my individual experience and knowledge would permit; in others, I have transmitted the correspondence to the California Immigrant Union, with a request to forward the desired information. I have also furnished information to the State Agricultural Society—touching upon any one of the leading branches of industry in this favored portion of the national domain.

I hardly know what suggestions, if any, to make in this connection, and I have given to you, Excellency, such consideration as, in your judgment, it may be deserving of. That our State needs a greater industrial population there can be no question, and any provision that can be made for the dissemination of useful and carefully compiled information regarding our mining, manufacturing, agricultural, and other important industries, cannot fail to be productive of good results."

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

DR. MELONE,

Secretary of State.

The Secretary is right. Our State should make a liberal appropriation for the purpose of collecting and preparing documents relative to the INDUSTRIES of our State, and send them forth broadcast by thousands and tens of thousands. This would return to our "State Treasury" ten dollars for every one paid out.

We hope our present Chief Magistrate and the succeeding ones will think, talk and act, for this great interest, for the Annex. Messages of our Governors—some of them, had not even the word Agriculture in them, much less, any portion of their messages, devoted to this great interest. Let the future improve upon the past. We will give due honor to the Secretary of State, for expressing more, and doing more than the Governors have done.—*Cal. Farmer.*

A RICH MINE.

The Downieville *Messenger* says:

"Shep" the La Poste mail-carrier, informs us that the Union Company, whose claims are located back of Gibsonville, have recently struck it rich, and the best part is, it proves the existence of the big blue lead under the main ridge, and will cause the principal valleys to be filled with lead. Then practically California has got only her own increasing population to consume her semi-tropical fruits, but she has the Eastern States as her market, and with proper exertion on the part of our fruit-growers there may be shipped to the market millions of dollars worth annually.

SEMI-TROPICAL FRUITS.

The Supply and Demand.

For the purpose of showing that the culture of oranges and lemons in California is extremely profitable, and likely to continue so for some time to come we publish the following facts, which we find in the *Record-Union*.

The present consumption of oranges in the State is 10,000,000 annually. The present supply grown within the State is on an average about 5,000,000 a year. The 5,000,000 over and above home production come mostly from Mexico and the Society Islands.

"In an hour spent at the U. S. Land

THE SAN FRANCISCO LAND DISTRICT.

Its Extent—Land Subject to Homestead and Pre-emption.

The following, which we take from the *Bulletin*, affords much valuable information for new-comers who are desirous of locating on Government land:

"In an hour spent at the U. S. Land office in this city, one day recently, we obtained many facts in regard to the extent of this land district. It is the largest perhaps in the State, and on the north takes in Mendocino and Lake counties, and running out to the coast extends as far south as the Independence district, taking in the south line of Fresno county. In this district are many hundreds of acres of land yet unoccupied, and still not over-supplied the home market. The present home production of the following lands are vacant. Township 14, north range 13 west; all about 8,000 acres. This is mostly in Anderson Valley, and is covered with a growth of fine redwood timber, which is valuable and affords a fine range for sheep and stock as there is plenty of grass and water. Township 15, north range 15 west, near Ukiah is also vacant; also township 15, north range 16 west, near Cuffee's Cove. These latter townships contain about 6,000 acres. In Fresno county, on the south, there are 18,000 acres of land, mostly in the following townships: Township 14, north east; 15 south 10 east; 15 south 9 east; also about 15,000 acres in 14, north range 7 west, near Lower Lake; also near Bartlett Springs, in township 15, north range 8 west, and 14, north range 8 west near Lakeport. There are also several thousands of acres of vacant lands in the following counties: Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, Fresno, the Inland District, San Bernardino, and San Luis Obispo. The Inland District also offers inducements for the home market.

"There are thousands of acres of good land in the following districts: San Joaquin, Fresno, and San Luis Obispo. They are made available by the growth of orange and lemon trees, and lime.

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THE RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA.

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JOHN P. H. WENTWORTH,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.PUBLICATION OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff Sts.

Terms..... \$2 per Annum.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 1875.

READ AND CIRCULATE.

When you have read this paper preserve it and lend it to your neighbors, or send it to some friend in the Eastern, Western or Southern States, Canada, England or Europe, who will value the information it contains, and might be likely to come or send intelligent, industrious farmers to settle in California.

SAN FRANCISCO IMPROVEMENTS, AND
THE REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATES.

Nothing can better attest the rapid growth of San Francisco, and the steady increase of her population, than the number and character of the buildings now in course of erection in the various parts of the city. At no time in her history has building been prosecuted with such activity as at present, nor the scope of improvement been so wide. Simultaneously with the erection of hotels of unsurpassed magnitude, and magnificence of finish in all architectural details, are seen rising in scores of increasing size and great

This city has, since the commencement of the present year, had the privilege of appreciating and applauding some of the most distinguished artists in the world, in the realms of musical and dramatic art, and some of their principal representatives are at this moment sojourning among us. It is assumed by critics, competent to form a judgment in these matters, that the artists in question would readily endorse the opinion, that they have seldom performed before more critical, and at the same time more appreciative audiences. The more solid recognition which by their efforts have been recognized, is a testimony of our appreciation which cannot be ignored. Among the musical artists whose presence has afforded us so much pleasure and delight, may be mentioned the names of Mademoiselle Ilma de Murska, [Sarah] Goddard, Carl Formes, and Monsieur and Madame Sauret. The dramatic stars, whose performances have drawn the most enthusiastic and appreciative audiences, include among lesser lights, whose merits are widely acknowledged, names so universally famous as those of Janáček and Ristori. Such a combination of talent can, as a rule, only be witnessed in the older centers of civilization. But San Francisco has now taken rank among the cities in which artists of universal and established reputation subject their merits to the test of popular recognition, in the world—travel which is now common among them. An advantage, hardly to be well estimated, thus accrues to us of witnessing the highest development to which art has attained in one of its most important branches. It is generally understood that two of the artists above-named have decided on taking up their abode among us, and devoting their time to tuition in the higher branches of music. The attractions of our climate, and the beauty of the scenery within easy access of the city, are stated to be the primary causes of this determination; but no doubt the perception of a large scope for artistic usefulness in a congenial field, exercised its due influence in forming a decision. The study of this art is carried out in San Francisco to an extent not exceeded in any community of like importance, and equal by few of those possessing greater advantages for its prosecution. The general cultivation of vocal music in this city's presence is to be expected that would meet the approbation of Ruskin himself.

Apart, however, from the occasional visits of famous musical and dramatic artists, San Francisco can boast of local stock companies of very high merit. The performances at our leading theater—California—are, as a rule, excellent, and the variety of pieces produced, from the more popular plays of the classic drama down to the latest novelties, afford ample gratification for the taste of all. It may indeed be said that, with the exception of opera of the highest class, the lovers of musical and dramatic art can find in San Francisco much to admire and enjoy. The tastes of our people are such that, with our progress in wealth and prosperity, the cultivation of art will keep equal pace.

THE DRAMA—PROSE AND SONG—IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The presence in this city during the past few months of a striking array of musical and dramatic talent, is worthy of comment, as giving proof, on the part of the community in general, of a taste for art, and an appreciation of the higher order of amusements, for which they do not, as a rule, receive credit from the outside world. In the imagination of many who judge us from a distance, and whose knowledge of California is principally derived from tales and pictures of rough camp life in the early days of mining, we are still looked on as a primitive colony of pioneers, exclusively devoted to gold digging, and a loose and unscientific system of farming. It is true, that with the increase of travel which has followed the construction of the overland railroad, these crude notions of life in California, and in this metropolis, are rapidly giving way, in the minds of well-informed people, to more correct ideas. But as the attractiveness of modern capitals, and the taste and culture of their inhabitants, are now estimated in no small degree by the nature and quality of the public recreations they afford, a glance at the opportunities offered by San Francisco in this respect will do more, perhaps, towards forming a correct estimate of her position in the rank of cosmopolitan cities, than could be accomplished, by grave dissertations on the unsurpassed advantages of her geographical position.

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FARMERS OF SMALL MEANS.

California holds out many inducements to immigrants of small means, who may wish to engage in farming. There are fine agricultural lands, still unlocated, in the coast and mountain counties, which are admirably adapted to a diversified system of tillage. The soil is usually rich and fertile to the very summits, and even over the steep and rocky places there can be found good pastures. Nearly all of this land can be broken up with ordinary plows and sown to the cereals and tame grasses, or cultivated in cotton, rame, hemp, etc. Much of it is also adapted to the growth of all the semi-tropical fruits. While the rich lands in many of the great valleys bordering the large rivers may be nearly all occupied, there are good chances left in the up-land districts for procuring lands at rates which will, by perseverance, be paid off in a few years. We are reliably informed that not one-twentieth of these lands is under any kind of cultivation—not one-third is occupied—and not more than one-half even located. There is no question but all such lands in the State will, in a few years, be transformed into farms, under a high state of cultivation. All through the gold sections, in the Sierras, there are innumerable basins, or small valleys, of rich agricultural lands, which can now be easily located. There is no question but all such lands in the State will, in a few years, be transformed into farms, under a high state of cultivation. All through the gold sections, in the Sierras, there are innumerable basins, or small valleys, of rich agricultural lands, which can now be easily located. There is no question but all such lands in the State will, in a few years, be transformed into farms, under a high state of cultivation. 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